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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street—
JERRY LIND—GOVERNOR'S WIFE.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway, Simpson & Co.
JERRY LIND—GOVERNOR'S WIFE.LAURA KENNE'S THEATRE, No. 634 Broadway—
SEVEN SISTERS.NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—SCHOOL IN AN UPRIGHT—
STARS AND STRIPES—KATHERINE AND PETRICCHIO—
THE SISTERS.HARRISBURG AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway—Day
and Evening—JANTHON—BEAR, LION AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway—
BULLDOG, BONG, DANCE, AC—RUGGED PATR.NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS IN
BULLDOG, BONG, DANCE, AC—LLOYD PATTERSON.MELRODSON CONCERT HALL, No. 53 Broadway—
BONG, DANCE, AC—LLOYD PATTERSON.CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 535 Broadway—Singer,
Dancer, Bull-dog, Ac.BOUDOIR PATRON, No. 53 Broadway—Ma. Sam
Covell's Drawing Room Concert.ATHLETIC, Brooklyn—UNION'S MINSTRELS IN
BULLDOG, BONG, DANCE, AC—DOWN IN OLD K.Y.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, April 30, 1861.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers will do us a great favor and advance their own interests by sending their business notices to the office before nine o'clock in the evening. Our circulation is now so large that the earlier our papers go to press the earlier it will reach the hands of the public.

THE SITUATION OF AFFAIRS.

The course of the administration at the present time appears to be of a vigorous and energetic character. Troops are being rapidly concentrated in the vicinity of Washington in such force as may change the original designs of the Southern leaders upon the federal capital. There can be no doubt, from the fact that all the Southern troops actually in motion are observed in every quarter to be advancing towards the North, and from the fact that large bodies of men are quartered in Richmond, Harper's Ferry and other points on the Southern border, that the intention of the secessionists was to make an attempt upon Washington, and, as preliminary measures, to seize the Navy Yard at Norfolk, the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Fortress Monroe, which commands the entrance to the Chesapeake, and Portsmouth, which faces the Norfolk (Gosport) Navy Yard. If they had accomplished all these manoeuvres and succeeded in making Baltimore the basis of operations against the federal capital, Washington would have been completely surrounded by hostile troops and cut off from all communication with the North.

But the rebels were foiled in this attempt. They were too slow for the prompt action of General Scott, and the capital is now secure with its garrison of 18,000 and the bodies of troops which are organized all over the North, ready to pour into it at the word of command. There are probably not less than a quarter of a million of men in the different Northern States enrolled at present, of whom about 68,000 are qualified for active service in the field. It is not over estimating the number to say that 15,000 troops, from all points of the North, are at this moment ready to march for Washington, independent of the men already there, and those guarding the railroad from Annapolis. That the government is resolved to carry on the war vigorously, and to the bitter end, is evident from the fact that it has just decided to receive out of the 75,000 volunteers called for, 40,000 men to serve for three years, 25,000 for five years, and 10,000 out of the regular army to serve for five years, besides enrolling 18,000 sailors for the navy. An additional call has been made upon Pennsylvania for twenty regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, all of which have already been tendered to the Governor for the service of the United States government. Intelligence received from Harrisburg last night intimates that a prompt movement is about to be made from Pennsylvania at once which may result in the occupation of Baltimore by federal troops within forty-eight hours. It is certain that troops are being hurriedly concentrated at Camp Scott, and Chambersburg; to the latter point ten brass field pieces and a large quantity of ammunition were forwarded within a few days.

The government has decided to establish an arsenal at Rock Island City, Illinois, in place of the Harper's Ferry Arsenal just destroyed. Rock Island City stands on the banks of the Mississippi, 182 miles southwest of Chicago. It is situated at the foot of the Upper Rapids, which extend nearly fifteen miles, and in low stages of water obstruct the passage of vessels during a heavy draft. In the channel is an island from which the city derives its name, three miles in length, presenting a perpendicular front of limestone from twenty to thirty feet high; the channel to the east of the island has been dammed, so as to produce an immense water power above, and leaving a fine navigable channel on the west side. It is very probable that the arsenal will be located on this island, and its geographical position seems very favorable for this purpose.

Our despatches from Harrisburg represent that every loyal Marylander and Virginian, who have fled from the scene of terror in those States, are flocking to the volunteers.

in defence of the Union. It is said that the Baltimoreans are determined to resist the passage of the Pennsylvania troops through Maryland, notwithstanding the reaction said to exist there, but on the other hand it is stated that the Pennsylvanians are ready for any emergency, and that if they are attacked the city of Baltimore is doomed. We are informed, however, by our despatches from Washington, that the Maryland Legislature, now in session at Frederick, decided yesterday not to call a convention of the people on the question of secession, by a vote of 53 yeas to 13 nays, and also resolved that the troops of the United States Government should be permitted to pass through the State. A great change in public sentiment is reported to have occurred in Baltimore, which has been manifested by an extensive display of the Stars and Stripes in all quarters of the city.

It was rumored that Mr. Mason, of Virginia, was arrested yesterday in Pennsylvania, but the report is authentically contradicted. It is manifest from all the intelligence which reached us up to a late hour last night, that while preparations are being pressed on by the government in a vigorous fashion, which will astonish and may dismay the leaders of the Southern insurrectionists before many days are passed.

The steamship Bremen, from Southampton, 17th inst., arrived off Sandy Hook early yesterday morning, but ran aground on the East Bank, near the lower end of Staten Island, while entering the harbor, where she was lying at last anchor; but it is probable that she was floated off at high tide at two o'clock this morning.

In the House of Commons, on the 18th inst., Mr. Gregory gave notice that he should defer his proposed motion for a speedy recognition of the Southern confederacy for two weeks.

We publish this morning such particulars as we have secured of a destructive flood which occurred on the island of Java, between the 23d and 26th of February. Upwards of 2,000 people are reported as drowned and an immense amount of property destroyed.

The disturbances in Russia are spreading fast. In Kiev, the capital of the district once bearing the distinctive name of the Ukraine, a funeral service was celebrated on the 14th inst. for the Warsaw victims, which led to a most serious disturbance and slaughter. A bloody conflict is stated to have taken place between the inhabitants and the Russian troops. A telegraphic dispatch states that the number of persons killed and wounded amounted to one hundred and fifty.

The steamship Arabia, Captain Stone, from Liverpool 20th, via Queenstown the 21st inst., touched at Halifax yesterday afternoon, bringing four days later European advices than those received by the Bremen.

Garibaldi took his seat in the Italian Chamber of Deputies on the 18th inst., signaling his debut by a speech against the ministry so violent that the President of the Chamber vacated his seat, leaving the house in an uproar. Subsequently explanations were made by Garibaldi and Count Cavour, and amicable relations restored.

The Liverpool cotton market continued to advance. The sales for the week ending on the 19th foot up 68,600 bales, the market closing firm on the 20th, at an advance of one-sixteenth to one-eighth of a penny. Breadstuffs were dull and quiet, and provisions steady.

The London money market remained unchanged. Consols closed on the 20th at 91½, a new for city, and 92 a 92½ for account. The news by the City of Baltimore had partially checked operations in American securities.

The first regiment of New York Zouaves, Col. Ellsworth, departed yesterday in the steamer Baltic for Washington. The Fire Department turned out en masse to escort the troops to the steamer, and presented quite an imposing appearance. The Zouaves who are all picked firemen looked splendid, and marched wonderfully well considering the short time they were subjected to military discipline. Previous to starting they were presented with three stands of colors, one by the Fire Department, another by Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Jr., and a third by the ladies of the Astor House. The ceremonies, which were highly interesting, are fully described in another column.

It is stated that James T. Brady, Esq., is about to join the army of defence at Washington in a prominent position. Mr. Brady says that as the Breckinridge candidate for Governor of Massachusetts is in the field, in defence of the flag of the Union, he, as late candidate for the office of Governor of the State of New York, will not be behind him.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening an application was received from the officers of the New York Legion for aid in equipping their brigade. The matter was referred. An application was also received from Alderman Richard Barry, Commandant, and other officers of the auxiliary corps now being organized for the purpose of following the Sixty-ninth regiment, asking for rooms for headquarters. The Commandant states that this corps is nearly complete, now numbering eight hundred men, who have volunteered for the defence of the flag of the Union.

The applications are so numerous to join this corps that it could be increased to two thousand men. An application was made by Jas. E. Kerrigan for a sum of money for provisioning his corps, and both were referred to the Committee having the national affairs under consideration. Alderman Dayton presented a resolution setting forth the arrests of George Monrojoy and Andrew J. Hackley, on charges of contempt in refusing to answer questions in reference to the street cleaning contract. The object of the resolution was to ask the members of the Board to purge themselves of any alleged corruption. The reading was suspended, and on motion of Alderman Smith the paper was returned to Alderman Dayton. In answer to a resolution of the Board inquiring what money is available for patriotic purposes, the Comptroller states that there is no money in the treasury, except that already appropriated and designated for certain purposes under law and ordinance. Alderman Ennet presented a resolution for the appropriation of \$500 for a stand of arms for the Fire Zouaves. This was referred. The Board adjourned Thursday next.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, Mr. Barney, in the absence of the President, presiding. The Council Chamber was tendered to the commission of the Legislature appointed to revise the city charter. The ex-officials and members of the Fifth regiment of the State Militia, who are desirous of forming a Home Guard, petitioned to be properly armed and authorized to act as a posse comitatus. The paper was referred to the Committee on National Affairs. A resolution was adopted directing the printing of 3,500 Manuals of the common Council, to be distributed among the members. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in confirming an appropriation of \$98,000, made by the Legislature to pay the salaries of members of the Common Council for the years 1859 and 1860. After the transaction of considerable routine business, the Board adjourned till Thursday.

The ladies of the congregation of St. Thomas' church met yesterday morning, for the purpose of providing necessaries for the use of the volunteers in the army. Mrs. George Collins was appointed

President of the society, and, in company with a committee of ladies, attended the meeting at the Cooper Institute, to learn what articles were most in demand and likely to be wanted first. They met again this morning, at ten o'clock, when subscription lists will be opened and the work commenced.

Major Anderson's health was much improved yesterday, and during the afternoon he was out visiting in company with Mr. W. H. Aspinwall. The number of visitors at the Brovoort House yesterday was very small, those calling being intimate and personal friends of Major Anderson. No orders have yet been received from Washington.

To-morrow being the last day of the month, Major Anderson will go to Fort Hamilton, for the purpose of mustering and reviewing his men and those of the third Infantry stationed at the same place. It is presumed that large numbers will avail themselves of this opportunity to see the hero of Fort Sumter.

The case of Mr. Hackley, the Street Contractor, was adjourned yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to this morning. In consequence of the absence of Mr. James T. Brady, his leading counsel.

Promer, the German convicted once of shooting a man named Strigas, in a grocery store, and to whom a new trial was granted, was brought up, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and discharged from custody yesterday by consent of the District Attorney.

Annie Murphy, confined on a charge of infanticide, was also discharged yesterday by consent of the District Attorney.

United States Commissioner White yesterday committed William Pratt for trial on a charge of voluntarily serving on board the American ship Montack, captured as a slave on the coast of Africa with eleven hundred and forty negroes on board.

An action of rather a curious nature has been commenced against Sheriff Kelly, and which, under the present circumstances, may be deemed unpatriotic. It appears that Colonel Wm. Wilson, familiarly known as Billy Wilson, of the Zouaves, had been for some time "on the limits," and that he recently returned from an action had been commenced by Cornelius P. Schermerhorn against the sheriff, for permitting him to leave the limits.

The defence is that Mr. Wilson was called into active service by the United States government to defend the federal flag. It will be for a New York jury to say what damages they will give against the sheriff, under the present emergent circumstances.

According to the City Inspector's report, there were 422 deaths in this city during the past week—an increase of 4 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 69 less than the mortality during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives 3 deaths of diseases of the bones, joints, &c.; 80 of the brain and nerves, 4 of the generative organs, 20 of the heart and blood vessels, 133 of the lungs, throat, &c.; 9 of old age, 67 of diseases of the skin and eruptive fevers, 7 premature births, 2 of acholism, 63 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs; 22 of uncertain seat and general fevers, 5 of diseases of the urinary organs, and 21 of violence, accidents, &c. The nativity table gives 277 natives of the United States, 81 of Ireland, 13 of England, 26 of Germany, 5 of Scotland, and the balance of various foreign countries.

The cotton market yesterday continued firm, while sales were moderate. The transactions embraced about 1,600 bales, in lots, closing stiff at 35½c. a 14c. for mid-land uplands, with little to bid at the inside figure. Flour opened with tolerable firmness and activity, under a fair demand from the trade and for export, but closed tame at about the quotations of Saturday. Wheat was in steady request, but closed dull for common qualities, while good to choice wheat was scarce and firm. Corn was in fair request, without change of moment in prices. The market for pork was tame, while sales were made to a fair extent at 11½c. to 12c. for mess, and at 11c. to 11½c. for prime. Sugar was quiet and sales quite limited. Freight—Engagements were limited, and to Liverpool they were less active, and rates in favor of shippers.

The Governors of Maryland and Virginia.

Not the smallest pretext is made, by the people of Maryland and Virginia, that those States are out of the confederacy. The certain State secessionists have gone through certain forms of a declaration of independence, and systematically revolted against the federal government; but such has not been the case in the border States. What language, then, is strong enough to characterize the treason of executive State officers, like Governors Letcher and Hicks, who have, hitherto, professed to be Union men, but who, at the very moment when their loyalty would have been of service to the country, unblushingly make common cause with the enemy. The declarations and acts of Governors Magoffin, of Kentucky, Ellis, of North Carolina, Jackson, of Missouri, and Harris, of Tennessee, have been as unparadoxically rebellious and improper, as those of their colleagues in Virginia and Maryland; but the former have always been blatant, savage, fire-eating secessionists, without a particle of hypocritical respect for the laws, and nothing was to have been expected of them than that they would outlive their necks to halters, on the very first opportunity. Governor Hicks, on the contrary, has affected the utmost attachment to the Union; he has given information to government by which it has profited; and has concealed his sympathies with the extreme South, under the mask of abhorrence of disunion. Mr. Letcher, who is from the western part of Virginia; has been the prominent antagonist of Governor Wise, was elected to office on account of his strong Union proclivities; yet he now turns out to have been secretly affiliated with Jefferson Davis and with the other conspirators who have aimed, for years, to overturn the constitution and the republic.

No border State has passed any valid secession measure. In neither North Carolina, Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, or Virginia, has any act been submitted to the people. The ordinance which was passed at Richmond, by the late Convention, declares that it will take effect "after it shall have been ratified by a majority of the votes of the people of the State, cast at a poll to be taken on the fourth Thursday in May next." Yet, Governor Letcher has had the impudence, in defiance of this act, and anticipatory of the popular will, to assume dictatorial powers; to order the seizure of a navy yard and of an arsenal; and he is now organizing an attack on Fort Monroe. Governor Hicks has equally arrogated the language and attitude of the independent head of a foreign power; he has warned the President of the United States, not to allow any troops to pass through Maryland, and has invoked the mediation of a foreign minister, to arbitrate between rebels and legitimate authority. The treason of both of these perfidious rebels, is of the most inconsistent and self-contradictory description. It has not even the manliness of courage and bravery to palliate it.

Government will pay but small attention to these traitors or to the disunion from such sources. The route to Washington, through Baltimore,

will be opened, and will remain open, in spite of Governor Hicks, and his irresponsible satellites; and Harper's Ferry, and the Navy Yard, at Norfolk, will be retaken, with the other "places and properties" that belong to the United States. If an army of three or five hundred thousand men, and all the treasure of the loyal States, were necessary to punish the perfidy which has been practised, and to restore the Union to its pristine integrity, they will be expended for that purpose. The constitution which was framed, for the benefit of the whole Union, by the Washingtons, Madisons and Jeffersons of an earlier age, will not be sacrificed at the beck of reckless demagogues and rebels. It was intended for the protection of the rights of all, both North and South. It was designed to curb aggression, on the part of the headstrong of either section. It has been the object of the hostile attacks of abolitionists in the free, and of fire-eating secessionists in the slave States; and it will outlive the storms which both have raised against it. Every nation has gone through its periods of convulsion and of civil war. Rome, Greece, and Rome, France have survived theirs, and come out of the fire purified. The United States will still emerge from the clouds that surround it, to prove to the world that a free people, with free institutions, are as capable of suppressing internal as of vanquishing external foes.

Conspiracy of Jefferson Davis and His Associates to Destroy the Union.

The developments of the last three weeks, and the gradual unmasking of the designs of Southern politicians, render it evident that a deep seated, dangerous conspiracy has existed, for no inconsiderable period, to destroy the Union, and to substitute a military government, having its central point at Washington, in the place of the constitution. A secession organization, of which prominent members of Congress constituted the nucleus, was formed, at the national capital, nearly three years ago; but it was supposed to be a mere safety valve for superabundant fire-eating secession, and that it would exhaust itself in empty threats, it would never dare to carry into execution. It is clear, now, however, that not only such men, from the cotton States, as ex-Senators Davis, Slidell, Toombs, Mallory, Yulee and Benjamin, with their two score of satellites in the House of Representatives, and several treasonable associates in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet; but, also, a large number of gentlemen from the border States, and even in the States of New York and Pennsylvania, have been long laboring to destroy the republic, and that their primitive intention, which has been disappointed by the activity of General Scott, was to take possession of Washington; replace representative rule by a military despotism; and reconstruct the confederacy upon a basis to suit themselves.

If the acts and speeches, within the last eighteen months, of such men as Senators Breckinridge, Green, Bayard, Mason, Hunter, Clingman, Governor Wise, Roger A. Pryor, and others in the border States, are carefully reconsidered, with the light which has been cast upon them by recent occurrences, it comes too manifest, that they have been privy to the treason of their fellow conspirators in the Gulf States, and that the secession of the latter and their own temporizing policy, have formed part of one gigantic plan, which would have overwhelmed the country in ruin, if it had not been defeated by the sudden bombardment of Fort Sumter and the consequent uprising of the North from its protracted apathy. Virginia was driven by the Executive proclamation of the 15th inst., to secede earlier than had been intended; otherwise none of the border States would have gone out of the Union, until the plans of Jefferson Davis and Governor Wise were fully matured, to seize the fifteen thousand stand of arms at Harper's Ferry, and, from that point, fully equipped, to invade the District of Columbia, by the way of the railroad to Baltimore and Washington, with an irresistible force. Such a scheme has, probably, been in existence for many months. Its perfidy is unparalleled, and the outbreak of indignation with which it has been greeted by the North, is the forerunner of the retribution which will overtake its authors.

The coup d'état which was made of Mr. Jefferson Davis the Napoleon of the Western continent, has failed. It has more than failed; it has aroused a patriotic sentiment throughout the land, which will compel every citizen to declare himself, either in behalf of the Union, or as favoring rebellion. States will not be allowed, as some of them desire, to remain neutral. It will be idle for Tennessee and Kentucky to attempt to escape from the issue, and to remain at peace, while the remainder of the country is at war. "He that is not for me is against me," will be adopted by the Western and Northwestern States as a maxim, and the Mississippi and Ohio will soon swarm with steamers, heavily freighted with the thousands and tens of thousands of troops, from Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, and Iowa, who only wait the word of command to emulate the example of their brethren in New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. Neutrality will be considered opposition, and the result of a general frontier war will be that slavery, as a domestic institution of the United States, will be utterly annihilated.

It is more than probable, that, with the discovery and frustration of their designs, the conspirators of the South will soon sue for peace. No peace will, however, be granted, excepting on the condition of unconditional submission. Months elapsed, during which the people of the North awaited a return to reason, on the part of the rebellious States, with inexhaustible patience. Forbearance was treated as weakness, and anxiety to extend the olive branch as a proof of irresolution. Scorn, contempt and, finally, a cruel and cowardly resort to arms—eight thousand troops attacking seventy gallant, half-starved men—were the repayment of efforts at persuasion, and attempts at conciliation, dictated by the sublimest patriotism, and even devotion to the principles of the political party the South has most professed to respect. The time for compromises and concessions has gone by. If it returns, it will be, after the misguided masses who have revolted, at the instigation of demagogue leaders, have laid down their arms, and signified their readiness to obey the laws they have trampled under foot, and swear allegiance to the institutions they have banded together to overthrow. Then, and not till then, will their representations be heard, and, if they have grievances, they will be redressed in the manner which is provided for by the constitution they now repudiate.

The Integrity and Unity of the Republic.
An epidemic of lawlessness prevails throughout the length and breadth of the land. It is rampant in many of the slaveholding States, and even in the more loyal portions of the Union the public mind has been partially demoralized by the teachings of a portion of the republican press, which recently echoed the sentiment in George Law's letter to the President, that "the people may take into their own hands," to remedy just or unjust causes of complaint against the general government. The gallant regiments which are daily leaving our metropolis, to fight in the cause of law, order, and obedience to properly constituted authority, would have done better to remain at home, if the example set by rebels in the Gulf States had continued to be emulated here. Thank God, although the journals and individuals who would fain incite our people with treason bubble, fame, and astound the community by their noisy, inconsistent effrontery, they represent but a small portion of popular sentiment. They comment upon the passing events of the day, as though the stern realities of 1861, were a scene in the maelstrom; nor do they comprehend, in their idle prattle about laying cities in ashes, and overturning the administration that the tens of thousands of troops which are marching, with cannon, bayonets and every implement of death, to the Southern borders, are going there to preserve and not to destroy; to build up and not to tear down; to punish but not to avenge; in a word to save the Union and rescue it from perdition, and not to contribute to plunge it into an inextinguishable abyss of misery.

The people of the Northern States are a unit. They are actuated by one thought, one sentiment, one soul—the solemn resolve that whatever the cost may be, the integrity and unity of this great republic, for all future time, shall evolve out of the present political chaos. It is safe to say that one month ago, five-sixths of the citizens of the Northern States, were ready to make any sacrifice for the sake of peace. Whether in the shape of the Crittenden amendments to the constitution, a national convention, or an indefinite suspension of existing laws, they would, if appealed to, have exhausted themselves in efforts of concession and conciliation. They had a right to believe that the slaveholding States would be softened and attracted by such generosity and magnanimity. Apparently responsible assurances were not wanting, from Virginia, Maryland, and the border States, that the conservative feeling here should be responded to, and that the members of the confederacy which had not withdrawn from the Union would unceasingly labor for its reconstruction. Such was the state of things up to the 12th instant. The thunders of a dozen batteries, manned by seven thousand men, against a handful of half-starved soldiers in Fort Sumter, awakened the North to the conviction that they had been cruelly deceived, and that self-respect as well as sound policy demanded an instant resort to arms. The fires of Vesuvius never burst with greater suddenness from its crater, than did the war spirit, from the previously inert and passive surface, in this city and elsewhere in the free States. Past political differences were ignored, and every true hearted citizen adopted for his motto—"The Union, it must and shall be preserved;" by the only means now left for its preservation.

Nevertheless, so purely patriotic, conservative and constitutional is the spirit which pervades the vast majority of loyal minds in the Northern States—so hostile is it to the demagogical assumptions of the incendiary press of this city—that were Jefferson Davis himself to issue a proclamation, demanding the reconstruction of the Union upon a just and secure basis; proposing to leave sectional issues to the decision of a national convention; and promising obedience to the laws, in the meanwhile; a general outburst of enthusiastic rejoicing would ensue, and past dissensions would be drowned in mutual congratulations, upon the restoration of the republic to its past grandeur and greatness. A breathing spell has just been attained from the intense anxiety and excitement of the past two weeks. Washington city appears to be no longer in danger. The opportunity is a favorable one, for good citizens to renew the determination that the war which has begun shall not cease, until the United States shall have been restored to its wonted integrity; but, at the same time, to appreciate that this is the sole and only object we are fighting for.

THE ENTIRE NORTH IN ACTION.—History rarely if ever presented such a sublime manifestation of patriotic devotion and military ardor as is displayed in the Northern States at this day. With one common impulse all classes of the people, without regard to political opinion, creed or nativity, are responding to the country's call, and falling into the ranks of the volunteers.

In great cities like New York of course military enthusiasm concentrates and intensifies; but it is by no means confined to large communities. Every little town and village all over the North has its band of heroes, going forth to battle for the government and the flag of the republic. From one little village in Ohio the other day, with a total population of sixteen hundred, four hundred soldiers turned out. This must have been nearly half the male adult population of the place; and no doubt like instances are occurring every day in other quarters.

In every possible way devotion to the government in this eventful crisis is manifesting itself. Merchants who were not esteemed very liberal with their means are retaining the situations of their clerks who have volunteered, and are paying their salaries to their families, besides contributing thousands to the general fund. Clerks who cannot leave the city are doing double duty for those who are gone; ladies are contributing their quota of service in preparing necessities for the sick and wounded, and in some cases, as in Philadelphia, are volunteering their assistance to the clothing stores to hasten the completion of uniforms for the troops. And yet, with all this ardor at the North, there does not exist the least wish to subjugate the South. Our Southern brethren are in a state of insurrection against the government and the flag which have protected the whole country, and made it the mighty and prosperous nation it is. The people at the North are determined to bring back the insurrectionists to their senses and their allegiance to the flag of our common country, and it is for this purpose that one voice is ringing throughout the whole Northern States, proclaiming that the national capital must be protected, the consti-

tution and laws obeyed, and peace be restored to the land. In view of this state of the case, it remains for the South now to decide what her fate is to be in the momentous issue before us.

THE PRIVATEER WAR UPON NORTHERN COMMERCE.—AN ELEMENT OF DEFENCE LOST.—When Congress, engrossed by corrupt schemes of legislation, withdrew the mail subsidy from the Collins line, we warned it that it would one day regret that unpatriotic proceeding. A policy which not only broke up and dispersed a fine native line of steamers, but which discouraged all future enterprises of a similar character, could not fail to bring its own punishment. In vain it was shown that in times of great emergency steamers of this class had proved of the greatest service to England and France, notwithstanding the great extent of their naval resources. If it had not been for them the forces of the two governments would have been early crippled during the Crimean war. We have a different use for such vessels at present, but one which is not less important and urgent. Privateers are being rapidly fitted out at all the Southern ports for the purpose of preying on Northern commerce; and although the government is about to blockade them, it is doubtful whether it has sufficient vessels at its command, including all those that it can charter, to carry out its surveillance along the whole line of the Southern coast. Unless this can be done, it is obvious that Northern commerce must suffer to an extent which a hurried subsidies like that paid to the Collins line would fall short of its amount.

Had Congress, instead of occupying itself with huge jobs like the Pacific Railroad, for which it was ready to vote away any amount of the public money, devoted some of its attention to the encouragement of great commercial lines of steamers, to compete with the foreign transatlantic lines, we would now have at our command a powerful fleet of vessels, which could be easily armed and converted into an auxiliary blockading force. In this, as in other things, we shall have to pay the penalty of the political demoralization which has for years back diverted the legislation of the country into corrupt and unprofitable channels. The danger with which our commerce is threatened will, however, teach us one useful lesson, and that is the necessity of augmenting our navy to an extent which will render us secure either against Southern buccannery or against any combination that may be attempted against us by the maritime Powers of Europe.

PROPOSED ARBITRATION OF THE EX-PRESIDENTS.—The proposed arbitration of the five ex-presidents—Buchanan, Pierce, Fillmore, Tyler and Van Buren—to settle the quarrel between the North and South, is in one sense appropriate, but in another most inappropriate and valueless. It was the imbecility and political chicanery of some of these very men that brought about the present evils under which the country is laboring. Van Buren, in 1848, disappointed in not getting the nomination in place of Gen. Cass, called out the revolutionary anti-slavery element, and was the first to embody the anti-slavery question in party politics, thereby dividing and demoralizing the democratic party of this State. After the evil he wrought were partially cured in 1850 by the statesmanship of Henry Clay, as demagogues strove in the compromise of that year, pro Pierce opened the sores afresh by the introduction of the Kansas question, assisted by Jeff Davis and Mr. Douglas, and Mr. Buchanan followed in the same track, through the weakness and corruption of his administration. And these are the men to whose wisdom it is proposed to submit the settlement of the very difficulties they themselves have entailed upon the country.

The questions of anti-slavery and free soil have nothing to do with the present contest. It is a struggle for the existence of the republic—for the maintenance of the constitution as we inherited it from the Revolutionary fathers. The abolitionists of the North have declared that constitution of the League with Hell, and secessionists of the South are in arms to abrogate and destroy it. The question admits of no patching up, no mediation of ex-presidents or any one else. It must be settled by the people by force of arms. The law must be maintained and peace restored by the people and not by the politicians.

FEMALE PATRIOTISM AND CHARITY.—NURSE FOR THE WAR.—Not less praiseworthy than the enthusiasm of the men of this country in behalf of the Union is the enthusiasm of the women. Woman's mission is not war, but peace, and she will appear on the battle field not in the character of an Amazon, but as an angel of mercy, messenger of deliverance, a comforter in the hour of need and the last moments of the dying. In charity and meekness she will pursue her glorious work of alleviating human suffering when no other hand than hers is near to give help and succor, and she will do this without the prospect of fee or reward, in the pure goodness of her heart. Blessed be such women here and in the hereafter; their deeds are worthy to be trumpeted by fame to the great universe. Just as at the commencement of the Crimean war Florence Nightingale and her sisters in the errand of mercy gladly sought the opportunity of going forth and ministering to the sick and wounded in the hospitals of Scutari, so a hundred, we may say thousands, of the ladies of our own land to share the dangers and privations of war wherever our brave troops are called upon to draw the sword or discharge the musket in defence of their national honor and greatness—in defence of the liberties secured to them by our constitution, and for which our fathers fought—in defence of the flag of our Union, and the right of which it is fitting and the glorious emblem. We observe this patriotism on the part of the ladies of our community on all sides. We hear of it in society—we read of it in our correspondence—and we have personal evidence of it in the inquiries of ladies at the office of this journal respecting the proper course they ought to pursue in order to be enrolled as nurses to serve in the campaign. The feeling does credit to both the head and heart, and may God protect those who engage in this mission of mercy, than which there is none more laudable, or in which the tender ministering spirit of woman has a wider field for the display of goodness and philanthropy.

GIVE THE UNION MEN OF VIRGINIA CHANCE.—Alexander H. Stephens, "Provisional Vice President of the Confederate States," succeeded at Richmond in hitching Old Virginia to that confederation, provisionally. The people of Virginia, in an election to